

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Excepting Sundays)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MURPHY BUILDING, Penn. Ave.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (including Sunday), \$2.50
Six Months, \$1.50. Three Months, 90c.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1916.

CONVENTION DEADLOCKS

There has not been what is called a "deadlocked" national convention on the Democratic side since 1896, when it took five ballots to nominate the peerless Bryan for President in Chicago. He had 197 votes on the first ballot and 652 on the fifth—more than the required two-thirds.

It is safe to predict that there will be no deadlock in the Democratic national convention at St. Louis.

The last Republican national convention in which there was a deadlock was that of 1888 when Benjamin Harrison was nominated on the eighth ballot. He had 80 votes on the first and 544 on the eighth ballot.

By one class of enterprising persons convention deadlocks are held in very high esteem—the hotel-keepers of the convention city. The longer the delegates deliberate, the more copious the flow of oratory, the more numerous the parliamentary contentions and disputes, the better it is for them.

The Chicago hotelkeepers are looking forward with prosperity confidence to a protracted convention, while those of St. Louis are expecting, with adversity misgiving, a short one.

AN HONEST CONVENTION

With most of the delegates to the Republican national convention now chosen, it is announced that only fifty-four seats are contested. Under the new rules, which were adopted by the national committee in order to prevent another scandal such as that of 1912, the delegates who are accredited by the regular organizations will be placed on the temporary roll, and the convention, not the national committee, will make the real decision in the contests.

One chief reason why there is, within a very short time before the convention is to begin its work, much less concern about political doings in the convention city is that the national committee has little business on its hands. The personnel and the complexion of the convention will not this year be determined by the convention on a set of trumped-up contests. The convention will be pretty thoroughly representative, or at least will have a chance to try to be representative. It will not be hand-picked by a machine, committed in advance to carrying out the program of an organization.

The South's representation has been sharply reduced, in accordance with this same plan of reformation, and it is announced that Southern leaders will make a fight to have the old basis of representation restored. It is to be hoped most devoutly that they will not succeed. The party has suffered from the Southern situation. It cannot afford to go back to a rule that gave excessive representation to a section that never produced any Republican electoral votes, and that demoralized party business because its real and sole interest was, not in building up the party, but in keeping control of Federal patronage in the hands of the machine.

There has never been a time when there was better promise of the nomination being made by the convention and standing for the deliberate and sincere judgment of the delegates, than now. There is purpose to bring all elements together, to find a common ground on which they can stand. There is realization that the year's campaign is going to be one in which no other program can possibly win.

LOCAL INSURANCE RATES

Few persons will be inclined to swallow whole the fulminations of Congressman Ben Johnson about the supposed promotion of an "insurance trust" in the District through the activities of C. S. Nesbit, Superintendent of Insurance. Yet a good many folk, finding their fire insurance rates advanced within the last year or two, have a just complaint, though not against Mr. Nesbit.

More than a year ago The Times pointed out the inequality of the new rates that were being introduced here through the activities of an unofficial board of underwriters. Under the present District laws this board can operate, and neither Commissioners, the Insurance Superintendent, nor any other officials have authority to check them. Evidence charging the board with existing in violation of the Clayton anti-trust act was presented to the office of the United States Attorney for the District, but this allegation was not sustained.

Mr. Nesbit believes in the regulation of fire insurance rates, nor has he ever made any bones of it. In his annual reports for several years back he has urged that power be given the District to regulate rates. Congress has ignored this recom-

mendation, hence the regulation of rates by private arrangement.

Those who can best tell the story of the iniquity of the old rate fight are the Washington business men who fostered the local insurance concerns that were driven to the wall by outside companies entering Washington and cutting the rates. These companies sold insurance here at a loss long enough to drive home companies out of business. Then they played the game of trying to drive each other out, and during that period property owners got insurance at ridiculous rates.

For that era they are now paying the piper. It may be that some of the rates in effect here now are not too high. But only a study of the fire risk in the District on various classes of property, and an adjustment of the rates to the facts, will bring about an equitable scale of rates. This should be done by an official board. Perhaps that is Ben Johnson's idea of a trust. We don't know.

IS PEACE DRAWING NEAR?

The German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, announces Germany's peace terms. It is a rough statement, but perfectly understandable.

Only when statements of the war-far nations come down to a basis of the real facts; when they take the war situation as every war map shows it to be—only then will we be nearing peace.

That is the gist of the German peace proposal. To just what extent does Germany expect literally to adhere to the war map as the basis for peace discussions?

It would seem that a special significance must be attached to the coincidence of the Austrian drive against Italy, and this declaration from Dr. Hollweg. If the war map is to be the ultimatum of the central powers, Austria naturally wants to make the war map favor her as much as possible. She has carried a great burden in this war, and the House of Hapsburg must at this moment be realizing that she has gained little. Serbia has been overrun, Montenegro conquered; but these gains for Austria would be insignificant compared to the accretions to German wealth and power that would be represented by Belgium, northern France, Poland. Germany has taken Antwerp; but, until the present drive began, Austria's grip on an Adriatic footing had been weakened rather than strengthened by the war's developments. Trent was threatened. There was yet danger that a peace on the war-map basis might represent an actual disadvantage to Austria.

This Austrian situation must be carefully weighed before it shall be possible to judge Austria's attitude toward the latest proposal from Berlin. Austria is determined to dominate the upper Adriatic, to be strong on its eastern shore. She has doubtless hoped that Constantinople would be her prize, as an offset to Antwerp; indeed, it would be dynastic suicide for Austria to permit Germany to have peace on the basis of the war map, while Austria would get so little as that map now shows in her favor. Austria cannot have forgotten 1866.

So Germany relaxes at Verdun, and Austria takes the center of the stage for a grand effort to strengthen her showing on the war map of the upper Adriatic. It all suggests that Vienna is now to be backed for her supreme effort to balance up the situation so that she may with self-respect and without endangering her future agree to enter a peace conference with the map as the basis.

But, of course, the allies will be the more determined not to accept such conditions. The German chancellor omits reference to indemnities. His statement to Mr. von Weizsäcker suggests that indemnities are to be dropped from the central powers' considerations, and territory taken in generous slices instead of money. The latest proposal is vastly more impossible than those earlier suggestions which indicated a willingness to restore France's lost territory, but still cling to the indemnity idea.

Dr. Hollweg seems suggestions of disarmament, and with a good deal of bitterness accuses the allies, once more, of making the war. It would be vastly to the advantage of German statesmanship if it could get into its head a perception of the fact that both the enemy and neutral countries have made up their minds who started the war. To undertake placing the responsibility on Britain, least prepared, least minded for conflict, slowest to realize what such a war meant, is folly. It is worse than waste of effort.

Germany will have to carry the burden a long way farther before peace will be in sight, on such conditions. Her enemies know that peace now would mean only the initiation of a new era of preparation; an era in which a stronger Germany would subdue and organize its new possessions and get ready to complete her conquest of Europe. France would be reduced to a second-rate power and Britain would see ahead only the prospect of meeting the attacks of Germany, perhaps single-handed, in the not distant future.

The declarations of the French and the British leaders in recent days have made plain that there can be no accommodation on such terms as Germany now suggests. The prospect for peace is lessened by this statement of the German position.

COL. CHURCHILL ON ENGLAND'S FAILURE

No man would be more insistent than Col. Winston Churchill, on the declaration that the British navy had played a leading part in the war; for was it not under his control when that role was played? The war would have been over and the allies defeated long before this, but for the power of the grand fleet. Not only that, but Germany would have everything in its own hands in dictating terms of peace; for, without the power of the sea and of British military resources strewn all over the world, the German colonies would not have been taken from her and made a trading stock to be dealt in when the peace council sits.

Critics of Britain's part in the war are always curiously silent about the navy's accomplishment. It has been the backbone of allied strength; it will win the war for them if they win; it will save them from defeat if they are not defeated. But, recognizing all this, it must be said that when Winston Churchill, viewing this war, as he does, from the admiral's council chamber, from the admiralty, and from the trenches in France, rises to protest against the management of the British army, he is entitled to consideration. There is no critic quite so well equipped to make charges and sustain them from abundant knowledge of the facts. He has been sacrificed, but he doesn't choose to be meek; and there is an increasing element in England that looks to him as the strong man for the emergency. Churchill as dictator has been suggested more than once.

Mr. Churchill demands to know where are the 5,000,000 men whom the government claims to have enlisted and prepared for efficient service. The truth is that the whole world has been asking that question. There is no evidence that the governments of the allied countries are disaffected with England's part; and for good enough reasons. They dare not be disaffected. Their naval power and their fiscal resources depend in Downing street. Criticism must come from elsewhere; and Colonel Churchill is the one man best fitted to utter it.

The British army has had a good deal to do since this war started; in Africa, in India, in Ireland, in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, in the Levant, in Belgium, in France. But its great mass seems to have been held in reserve somewhere; perhaps by understanding with Britain's allies. Mr. Churchill has not been in intimate touch with cabinet secrets since the late military and economic conferences among the allies. It is possible that understandings have been reached to which he is not privy.

Conceding all these things, the fact remains that British military performance has been a disappointment to Britain and to Britain's allies and well-wishers. It is not at all apparent where the British army has been doing things, where it has been producing results. There has been at least the appearance of a persistent willingness to allow others to make the supreme sacrifice. That this critical attitude is maintained by other than casual observers from the outside is proved by the remarks Colonel Churchill has so pointedly addressed to the Commons and to the nation.

On the basis of the present law, the Treasury estimates that the income tax will yield during the current fiscal year \$110,000,000, which is \$25,000,000 more than was estimated for this year. This is a forceful indication of the prosperity that the war has brought to the nation. It also suggests the danger of a recession from present business activity at the end of the war.

That such recession will come is not doubted by anybody who has studied the conditions. A peace rumor appears in the evening papers today; the price of wheat goes off at the opening of the market tomorrow. It is the same all along the line. The present prosperity of the country is necessarily largely temporary and adventitious. It is based on immense sales of articles that war makes necessary, at prices which war dictates and combatants must pay.

The greatest service that could be rendered to the nation right now would be to insure the gradual readjustment of business to the certainty that normal conditions must be returned. There is indication that business is doing its share in that direction. But business is doing more than legislation is doing. The proposal to raise the surtaxes and "soak the rich" through the income tax impost is in line with the present tendency of legislation to do as little as possible in behalf of restoring normal conditions. Some intelligent recognition of the tariff needs of the next few years—a recognition that would lead to preparedness legislation, before it is too late—would do more to establish confidence than anything else.

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MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be accompanied by name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Patrons of Railways Badly Treated, As Well As Employees, She Says.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I wish to correct a statement accredited to Colin H. Livingston, president of the Washington and Old Dominion railway (whose employees are now on strike), that the cars on said line were running on schedule time.

Conditions are far from normal, not a car on the line having run after dark since May 11. The patrons of the railway have been badly treated, as well as the employees.

The public has been misled by statements made by officials of the company in the last few days.

MRS. KATIE MALONE.
Park Lane, Va., May 21.

Tom Takes Bill's Job, and Bill Takes Tom's, and Then Everything Is All Right.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Enclosed is a copy of the "Lewins Harcourt" for the month of May. Now we shall have no lack of collars and cuffs in the distressed country; now we shall have the industry of Belfast properly appreciated!

Do you notice how a cabinet crisis in the present situation is being round of jobs? Some one makes a mess of the navy, another of the home office, and so on. It is a very sad state of affairs. The blue in his face is not so much fear as suffocation; soon we shall hear the death rattle and number her.

So much for the polite gentility of Queen Victoria and her lady Tennyson.

Washington, May 20.

Messenger Boy Says They Often Overbalance the Clerks.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Is it not possible to arouse sympathy for the forgotten departmental messenger boy?

Under President Taft's Administration an Executive measure was made whereby no messenger boy could be promoted to another grade other than \$200 and \$300 per annum, which was to receive at appointment. At so small a salary, in many departments he is expected to do a great deal of work in the clerical line. In many cases he is overbalanced the clerk in both quality and quantity, yet there is no possibility of advancement.

There are both efficiency and personal committees in every department, whose duties are to rectify the salaries of messenger boys, but they seem to overlook our existence.

Can it be possible to enlist the aid of others and promote investigations into the deplorable conditions existing in some way to effect either direct promotion or periods of apprenticeship for the ill-fated messenger boy?

Washington, May 22.

One Washington Resident Who Is Not a Supporter of the Half-and-Half Plan. Calls It Graft.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The editorials in all the Washington newspapers on the half-and-half, remind me of a joke old Dan Drew got off on Jay Gould. It was away back when Jay Gould, on one side, Dan Drew, on the other, and Jim Flinn, on the other side, operated Wall Street, and who were at that time owners and directors of the Bank of America.

Old Drew said to Flinn: "Do you observe anything peculiar in the attitude of Gould, standing on the other side of the street?"

"No," said Flinn; "what's wrong with Jay?"

"Nothing," replied old Drew, "except that he has his hands in his own pockets."

As long as Washington is allowed to keep her hands down deep in Uncle Sam's pockets, you fellows are as happy as spring lambs in the meadow. But let somebody try to prise Washington loose from its graft, and she will pay.

If the American voters could only know how much partiality has been shown to the half-and-half plan, they would be so mad that they would move the Capitol, and let Washington "take her own medicine." Don't think, for one moment, that the "half-and-half" plan moved from Washington, it can be; and unless Washington ceases to be so very greedy, it will be.

Some sweet day, the "voters back home" will learn the truth, not only about the "half-and-half" graft, but many other things that are being kept in the dark. Then the great mass of American voters will feel pretty much as I feel about it, and instead of supporting the half-and-half plan, they will support a man with a brass band and a barbecue, as I used to do. I want to meet him, and shake hands with him, and throw one end over a convenient limb, and gently but firmly lift him between the shoulders and deposit him in the street until he has learned once for all that it is not right to create laws and public opinion which are to be used by men who create nothing but everything, and the men who create everything have nothing.

Washington, May 22.

Book Reviews

THE NIGHT COMETH—By Paul Bourget. Translated from the French by G. Fred. Lewis. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.50 net.

The Night Cometh is a story of modern France—France under the shadow of the great war. It has to do with the life of an army surgeon, but it contains much thoughtful comment on the effect the present situation is having upon the spiritual life of the men who are taking part in it.

There are some brilliant passages, and the book is well worth a second reading. It is indicative of the present feeling among the thoughtful, and the permanent effect their hospital experience will have upon the men who are fighting in the trenches for their country.

THE ROAD TO MECCA—By Florence Irwin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.50 net.

"The Road to Mecca" is a strong study in social values—depressing if one takes this group of people as typical—interesting if one regards it as merely an instance of what devotees of pleasure consider importance in their scheme of life.

The book is the recital of the social rise of an American girl married to a man who has been successful in the world of men and money, a familiar theme, but this author has been merciful in her treatment, depicting in all its pettiness the soul of Nora Brewster.

There is some splendid work in the book, and unlike many another of its kind, it holds the attention until the last page, which is reason enough for its meriting a careful reading.

Jusserand Writes of French Ambassador Transfers the Vital Essence of Americanism Into His New Book "With Americans of Past and Present Days."

Books by foreigners on America and about America, books "touching on" America, books "concerning" the lives, habits, and thoughts of Americans are so common as to have become, in many seasons, a drug on the market. Every visitor, it would seem, cherishes the idea of writing a book about us; some put the idea into effect. Most of such books are mere hurried sketches, falling alike to catch the American atmosphere or to grasp the American viewpoint.

With memories of hundreds of such "studies" of Americans and American life, one picks up a new book advertised as being written by a foreigner about Americans with the feeling that here again is the same old story, old as the hills, and as old as the hills toward the volume entitled "With Americans of Past and Present Days," by the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, which is a volume about Americans and Americans written by a foreigner, and which is a volume about Americans and Americans written by a foreigner, and which is a volume about Americans and Americans written by a foreigner.

Author Knows America. Mr. Jusserand has been in this country now for thirteen years as the ambassador from France. In that period, a long one, as he says, for an ambassador to remain at one post, he has learned the real America. In the introduction to the book, after telling of his formal presentation to President Roosevelt and of the speech he made, he says: "Thirteen years is a long space of time in an ambassador's life. It is not an insignificant one in the life of such a nation as the United States. I have presently witnessed the eleventh part of that life. Something like one-fourth of the population has been added since I began service here. There were forty-five States then instead of forty-eight; the commercial intercourse with France was half of what it is now; the tonnage of the American navy was less than half what it is at present. The Panama canal was not yet American; the automobile practically unknown. Among artists, thinkers, numismatists, and scholars, names like Farge, McKim, Saint-Gaudens, William James, Mark Twain, Furness, Newcomb, and others, who, leaving a lasting fame, have all passed away. The speech at the White House was followed by many others. Little enough expected, up to the address, it was not a question of taste and personal disposition, but one of courtesy and friendliness. The quick-witted, kindly-disposed, and intelligent audience of America, ever ready to show appreciation, was a great help to me."

COMING EVENTS ON CAPITAL'S PROGRAM Today's Amusements Schedule for Tomorrow.

Today. Meeting, Federation of Retail Liquor Dealers, National Hotel, 1:30 p. m. Lecture, "The Method of the Future," Madame Montford, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, parish hall, fourteenth street and Columbia road, 8:30 p. m. Annual meeting, Young Women's Christian Association, in association rooms, all day and evening. Celebration, semi-centennial of West Washington Baptist Church, in church, 1:30 p. m. Benevolent association of ladies, vestry of Washington Hospital for Foundlings, 1400 Fifteenth street northwest, 2:30 to 3:30 p. m. "Illinois night," Brightwood Citizens' Association, 8:30 p. m. Election, Columbia Typographical Union, No. 19, all day and evening. Meeting, Association of Engineers, Washington and Society of Engineers, auditorium, New National Museum, 8:15 p. m. Lecture, "The History of the Republic," National Press Club, 8:30 p. m. Patriotic platform meeting, National Memorial Association, Ninth Street Baptist Church, 8 p. m. Social, League of Mothers of the Fifteenth Street Christian Church, at home of Mrs. Bryan Flather, 1234 South Carolina street, 8:30 p. m. Meeting, executive committee, Chamber of Commerce, in rooms, 8 p. m. Masonic Harmony, No. 2, M. M. Myron M. Parker, No. 2, M. M. Grand Lodge, school of instruction. Knights of Pythias—Washington, Commandery, No. 1. The Grotto—"Virginia Reel" party, Builders' Eastern Star Chapter—Naomi, No. 3, Brookland, No. 12. Lecture, "The History of the Republic," National Press Club, 8:30 p. m. Federal City, No. 20, Harmony, No. 3. Lecture, "The History of the Republic," National Press Club, 8:30 p. m. Home building. Knights of Pythias—Mount Vernon, No. 1, Harmonic, No. 12, Union, No. 22, and Columbia, No. 26. Pythian Sisters—Friendship Temple, No. 3. Amusements. National—"The Birth of a Nation," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. "The Birth of a Nation," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Loew's Columbia—Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Gayety—Photoplay, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. Glen Echo—Outdoor amusements, afternoon and evening. Tomorrow. Demonstration, "How a Singer Sings," Mrs. Henry Hunt McKee and pupils, Home Club, 8:15 p. m. Graduating exercises, Columbia Hospital Training School for Nurses, Raucher's, 8:30 p. m. Annual meeting, Junior Republic, at farm, Annapolis Junction, afternoon. Entertainment, Pettine Mandolin and Guitar Club, benefit of St. Andrew's Church, in the church, New Hampshire avenue and V street northwest, 8 p. m. Meeting, Northern Virginia League of Women, Methodist Forestview Church, Dominion Heights, Va., afternoon and evening. Masonic—The New Jerusalem, No. 3, E. A. George C. Whiting, No. 22, Temple-Noyes, 8:15 p. m. Eastern Star—William F. Hunt, No. 14, Old Fellows—Columbia, No. 16, Salem, No. 1, 8:15 p. m. Knights of Pythias—Harmony, No. 21. National Union—Hancock Council, Danlagon Council. Demonstration of "How a Singer Sings," Mrs. Henry Hunt McKee, Home Club, 8:15 p. m.

D. J. Kaufman Heads Jewish Foster Home

D. J. Kaufman was elected president of the Jewish Foster Home at the annual meeting of officers and directors of the institution in the vestry rooms of the Eighth Street Temple last night. Reports on the progress of the home indicated that it is more prosperous than at any time in its history.

Other officers elected were: G. Nordling, first vice president; Jacob Eisenmann, second vice president; Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, financial secretary; Mrs. S. Oppenheimer, recording secretary; Mrs. Milton Straubinger, treasurer, and David Sanger, auditor.

The directors elected were Mrs. A. M. Finel, Mrs. B. Heid, Mrs. L. B. Nordlinger, Mrs. B. Shalmer, Joseph Dreyfus, M. Miller, and R. B. H. Aton.

SEEK IMPROVEMENT OF ILLINOIS AVENUE

Brightwood Park Citizens' Association Holds Meeting Tonight.

Members of the Illinois delegation in Congress have been invited to address the "Illinois night" meeting of the Brightwood Park Citizens' Association this evening at Van Horn's Hall, Georgia avenue and Longfellow street. The celebration is to arouse interest in the improvement of Illinois avenue from Georgia avenue to the west gate of Soldiers' Home. It is hoped ultimately to get the entire length of the avenue improved so that it will be a thoroughfare from the Soldiers' Home through the thoroughfare, to Sixteenth street.

The Piney Branch Network, and Brightwood Citizens' Associations have been invited to co-operate tonight. William McK. Clayton, E. J. Ayars, and F. J. Metcalf make up the committee on speakers.

NEW YORK WORLD'S GREATEST SEAPORT

Foreign Trade of \$2,125,000,000 Surpasses That of London.

New York is now the world's leading seaport. Having an aggregate annual foreign trade of \$2,125,000,000, it is \$200,000,000 greater than that of London. In the matter of exports, the preliminary figures for the year 1915 show even greater exports from the American metropolis aggregating \$1,194,000,000 in the fiscal year 1915, as compared with \$958,000,000 from London, a difference of more than 20 per cent in favor of New York.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which today announced the foregoing, also made known that the twenty leading ports of the world, included in the twenty ports are New York, New Orleans, Boston, and Galveston.

New York leads all ports with London second, Hamburg third, Antwerp fourth, and Rotterdam fifth. Each of the other fourteen cities has an import and export trade in excess of \$200,000,000.

Rhythmic Training Class Is Graduated

Graduating exercises for the normal class in rhythmic training of the Lucile Barber School of Rhythm and Rhythmic Training, which were held at Studio Hall, 1215 Connecticut avenue. Diplomas were presented by Dr. Mitchell Carroll, and the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. J. Alvin Campbell. Participating in a musical program were Laura Volstead, Grace McNeil, and Ralph J. Ricker. Emma Sparshott and Elsie May Howe, graduates were Katherine Hamilton, Barbara Anita Adeline Gifford, Elizabeth Hall Odell, Charlotte Louise Hogan and Ruth McKee.

Nurses of Children's Hospital Graduated

Graduating exercises for the Children's Hospital School of Nursing were held last evening in the hospital auditorium, six received diplomas.

The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. James Shera Montgomery of Calvary M. E. Church. George N. Acker, dean of the school, made a short address, and the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. George E. Dudley.

Receiving diplomas were the Misses Sara Hart Horner, Emily Thornhill, Ellen Proctor, Lucy M. Smith, Kathleen Lechlacher, and Gertrude Egerton Brown.

HUGHES THROWS BY BEING 'ELIMINATED'

Friends Say He Will Continue Refusal to Shout Out His Position.

By P. T. RELIHAN.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Charles M. Hughes bids fair to become the country's best "eliminated" candidate for the Presidential nomination. His friends say he thrives under the treatment, which they expect will be kept up until the very day of his nomination in Chicago.

The Justice was put out of business again yesterday in two places—in Root headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel and in the Biltmore suite occupied by the Roosevelt Republican committee.

Colonel Roosevelt's friends are telling everybody Justice Hughes is not a man, but an idea. He hasn't any "red blood," they say. Besides, they are sure no man should be nominated who does not stand stoutly, as the Colonel does, for Americanism and preparedness, and so declare themselves.

"Who knows where Hughes stands on these great issues?" they ask, and answering their own question they say, "No one."

Which causes the Hughes men to smile, for, although the Justice, in deference to his position in the United States Supreme Court, has not sought public favor by shouting for preparedness, they say, he has said enough in the past to show the standard of a public figure for adequate national defense.

As Human As T. R.

As for Hughes having no "red blood," he is just as human and re-blooded as Roosevelt, though his ways are different. Roosevelt, that single charge is an old one, the Hughes men say, and was shattered in two gubernatorial campaigns in New York.

The Elihu Root boomers in Manhattan have been concentrating their attack on Justice Hughes in a way to convince Republicans that Old Guard leaders fear Hughes far more than they fear Roosevelt, and regard him as their chief enemy. The Root boomers yesterday said it was unthinkable the Chicago convention would take Hughes for the Republican nomination to the Supreme Court, particularly now, when the integrity of that court is menaced by Frederick Wilson's nomination of Louis Brandeis.

A T. Clearwater, former Supreme Court Justice in the Kingston district, stood up yesterday for a "winning effect. Clearwater is for Root, although the Republicans of his district have declared for Hughes.

Onto Chicago Today.

The Manhattan Hotel headquarters will be closed tomorrow, John W. Dwight, who has been in charge of Root's interests there, going to Chicago to work on the early arrivals among the delegates. The Root managers claim gains which, they say, while not sensational, are substantial and encouraging.

Seth Low, former mayor of New York, yesterday declared for Roosevelt. Low, in a letter, refers to the Colonel's Detroit speech as having greatly impressed him.

If the animosities of the past make that impossible, Roosevelt's nomination—"I trust that the Republican platform will take as its keynote the sentiments of this great address."

Murray and Charles C. McGowan, former United States Senator, was in this city yesterday, but evaded newspaper men. Old Guard leaders were reported as disappointed that he had not declared for Root, saying he was for a "winner" the inference being he does not regard Root in that class.

Views of E. M. Foss.

Eugene M. Foss, former governor of Massachusetts, who has been without a party since he discarded the Democrats, was another visitor to New York. Foss said he had been told by a former schoolmate of Justice Hughes that the only way in which Hughes will consent to be the Republican candidate for President is if the nomination comes to him with the assurance that he will have the support of Roosevelt and a reunited Republican party.

Progressive and Republicans questioned the accuracy of a statement made by Walter A. Johnson, Progressive county chairman, who yesterday said he had been told by a former schoolmate of Justice Hughes that the only way in which Hughes will consent to be the Republican candidate for President is if the nomination comes to him with the assurance that he will have the support of Roosevelt and a reunited Republican party.

"I question Johnson's authority to make such a statement," said an Old Guard Republican leader. "I personally prefer Root to Hughes, but should Hughes be the choice of the convention we all will be for him."

"There may be some few Progressives, who formerly were Democrats, who will support Roosevelt, unless Roosevelt be named in Chicago. I do not believe any Progressive who ever was a Republican will dream of voting for a Democrat at this juncture."

Defense Plans Outlined Before Men of Chi Psi

The plans for naval defense were outlined by Rear Admiral Volney O. Chase for the members of the local branch of the Chi Psi last night at the University Club and the Seaboard Alumni Association of the Chi Psi was organized. William E. Schoenborn was elected president; Edward W. Thompson, president; Charles J. Ricker, secretary-treasurer; Horace M. Jordan acted as toastmaster, and those present included Rear Admiral Chase, James D. Basy, Walter B. Hill, Horace M. Jordan, Maurice B. Landers, Lorimer D. Miller, Charles K. Mount, Ralph J. R